

DESIGN AND REGULATION OF THE EU ENERGY MARKET

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4th EU/US Energy Regulators' Roundtable

Lisboa, May 12-13, 2003

DESIGN AND REGULATION OF THE EU ENERGY MARKET

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REMINDER

EU

NO COMMON ENERGY POLICY

NO EU ENERGY REGULATOR

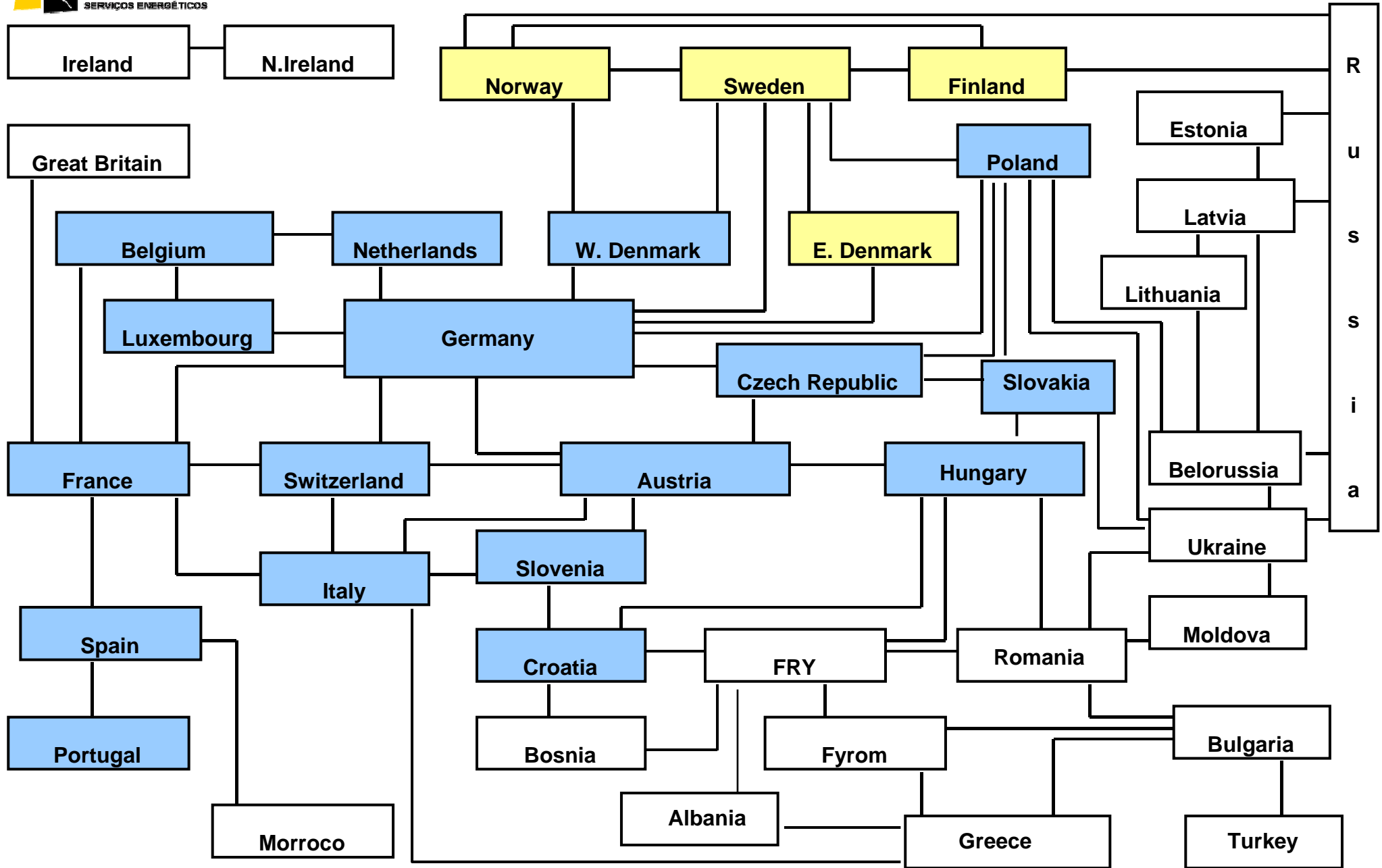
15 ~~25~~ NATIONAL REGULATORS

USA

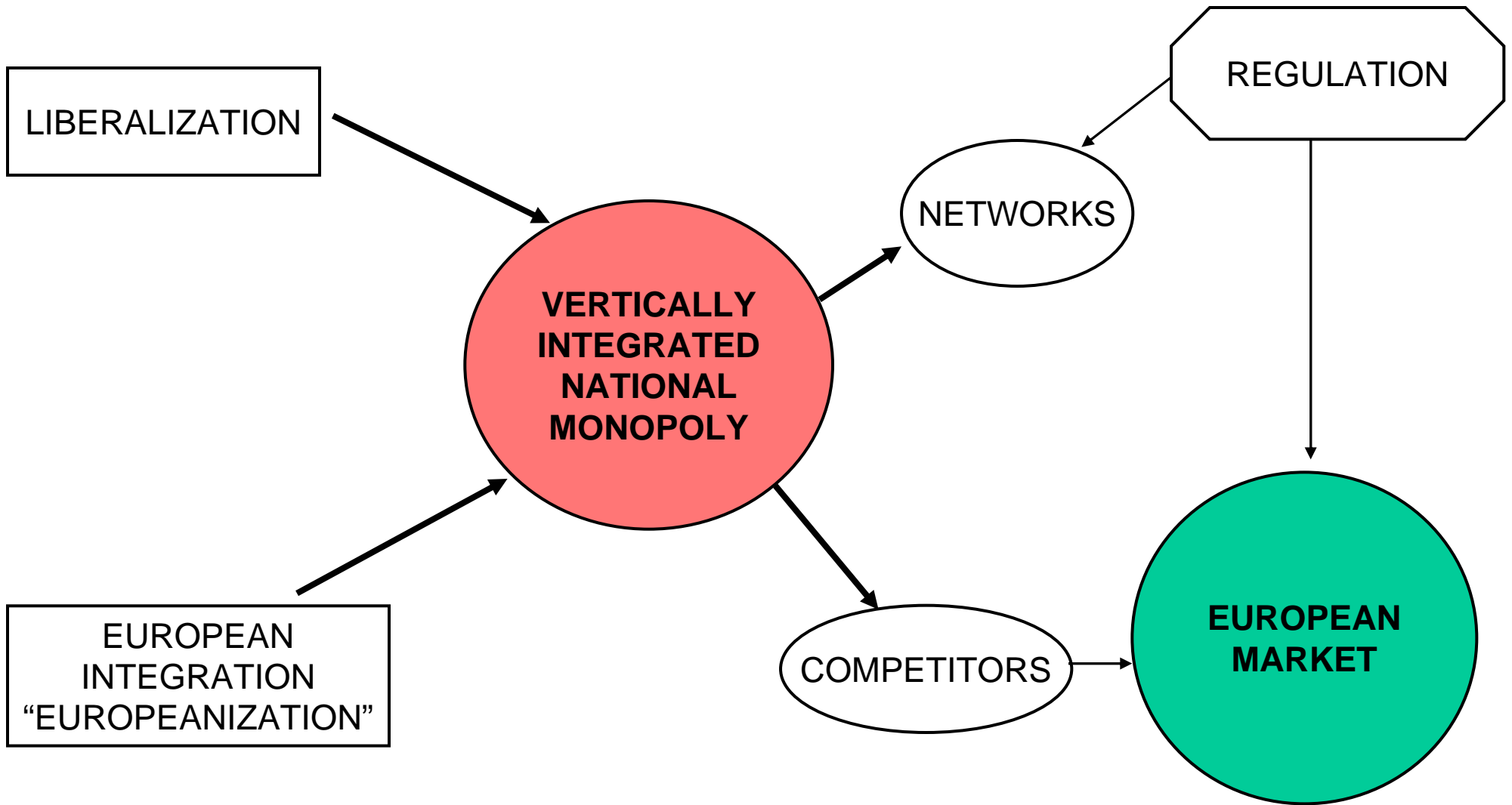
ENERGY POLICY ACT

**FERC
(FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION)**

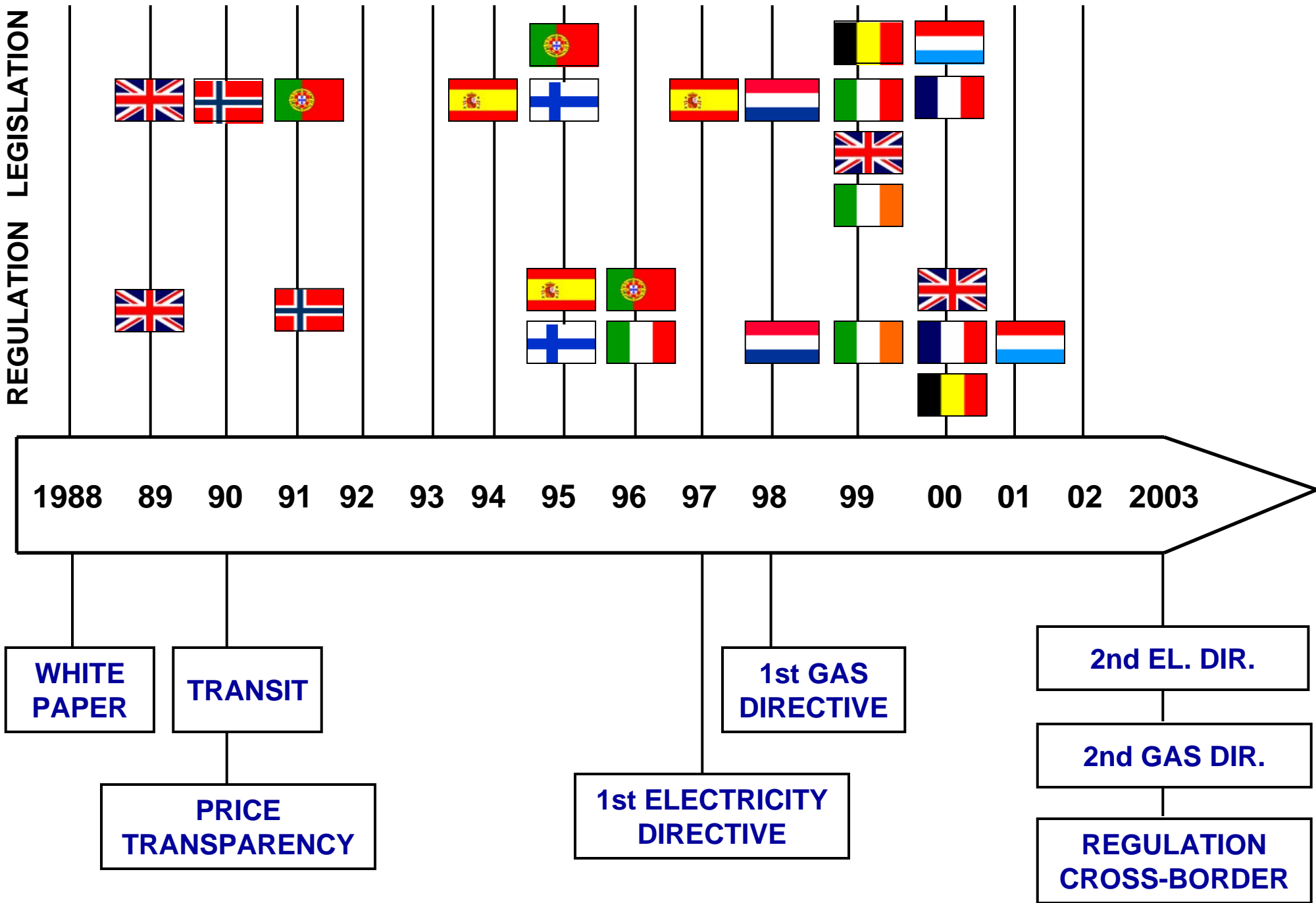
50 STATE REGULATORS



BUILDING THE EU ENERGY MARKET



REGULATION LEGISLATION

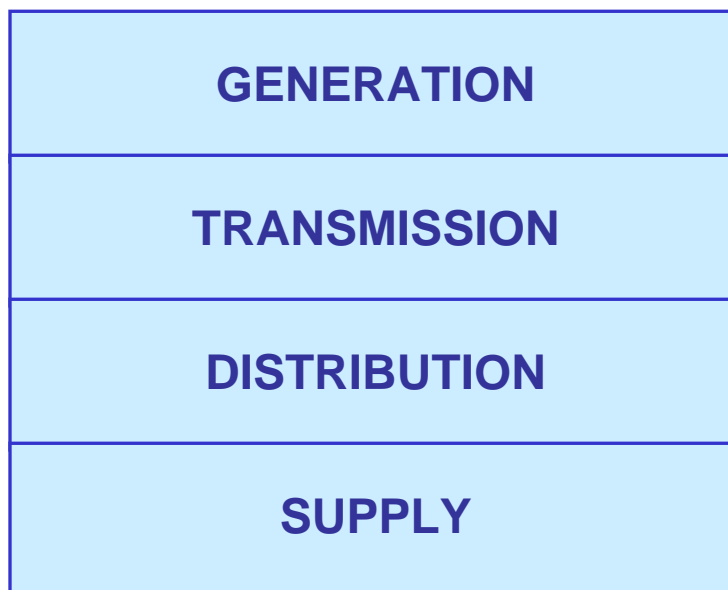


TOWARDS THE EUROPEAN ELECTRICITY MARKET

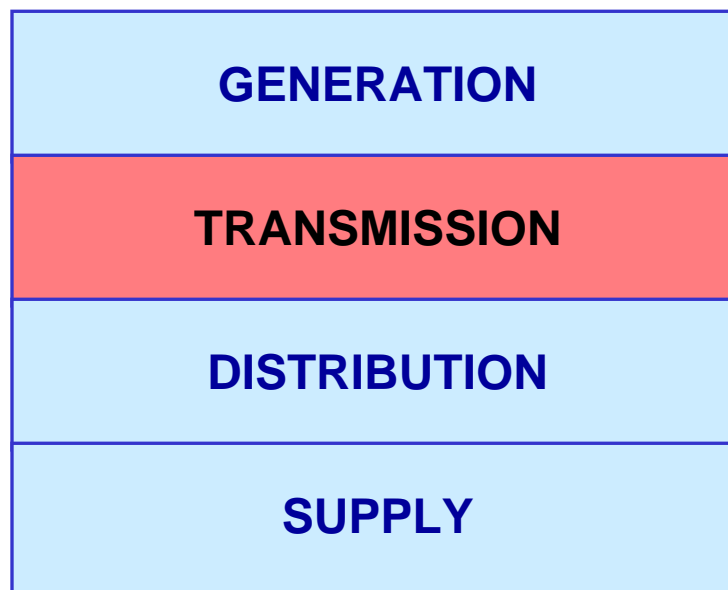
		1996 DIRECTIVE	2003 DIRECTIVE
GENERATION	MONOPOLY ✗	AUTHORISATION TENDERING	AUTHORISATION (TENDERING)
TRANSMISSION	MONOPOLY ✗	REGULATED TPA NEGOTIATED TPA	REGULATED TPA
DISTRIBUTION		SINGLE BUYER	
SUPPLY	MONOPOLY ✗	FREE	✗ FREE
CUSTOMERS	NO CHOICE ✗	CHOICE FOR ✗ ELIGIBLE (≈ 1/3)	ALL NON-HOUSEHOLD (2004) ALL (2007)
UNBUNDLING T / D	NONE ✗	ACCOUNTS	✗ LEGAL
CROSS-BORDER TRADE	MONOPOLY ✗	NEGOTIATED ✗	REGULATED

LIBERALIZATION OF THE EU ENERGY MARKETS

VERTICALLY-INTEGRATED MONOPOLY



UNBUNDLING



UNBUNDLING:

ACCOUNTS



ORGANISATION

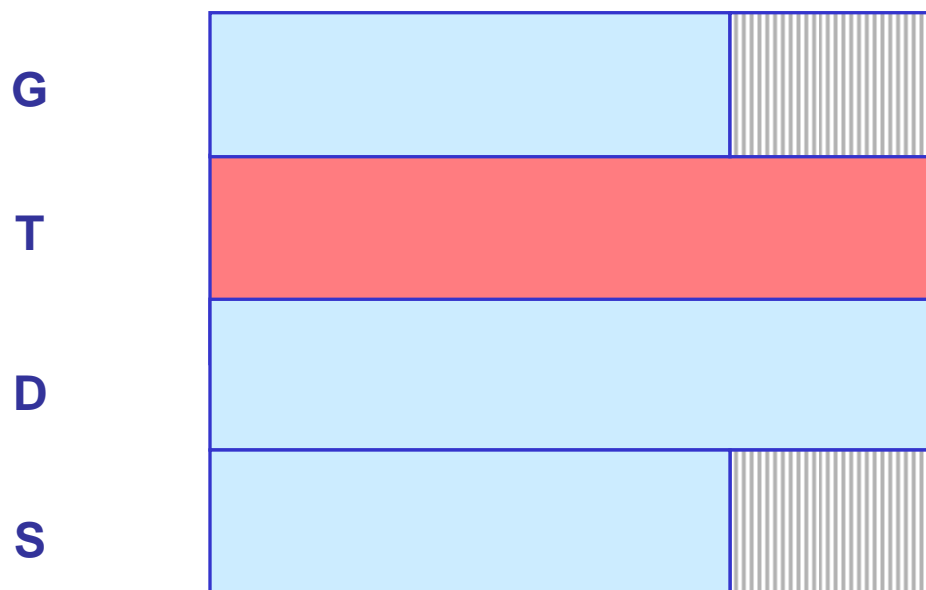


LEGAL



OWNERSHIP

OPENING UP MARKETS

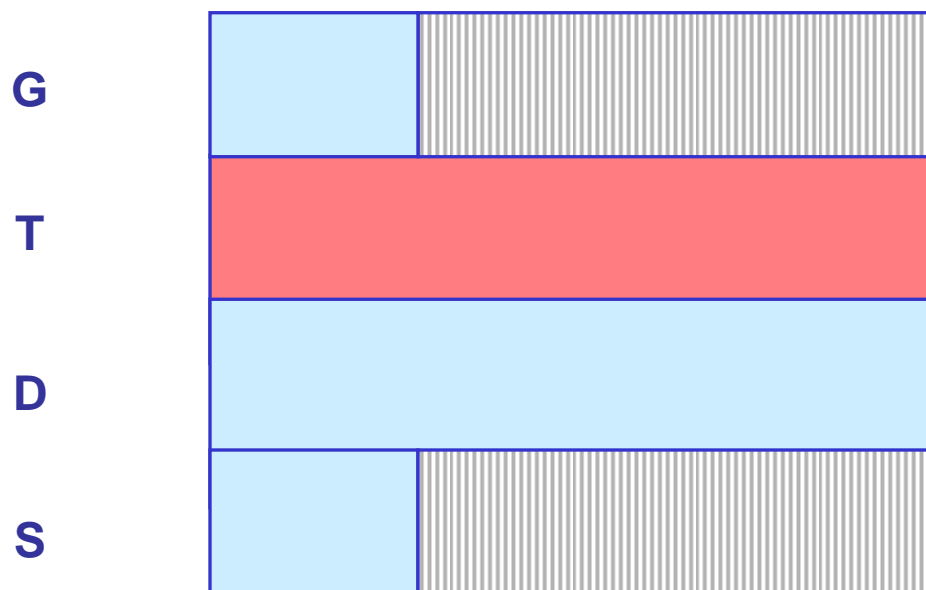


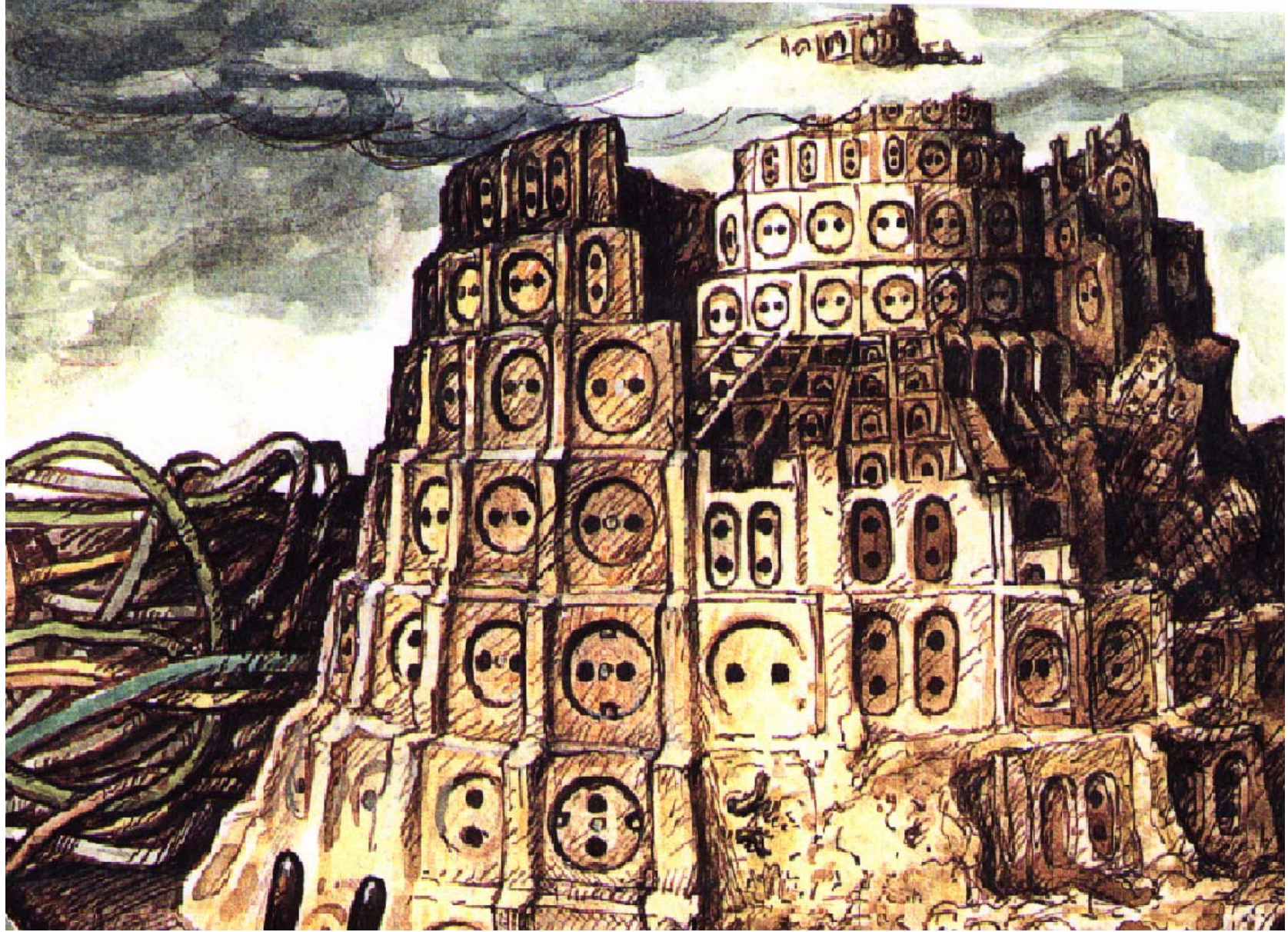
MINIMUM \approx **33%**

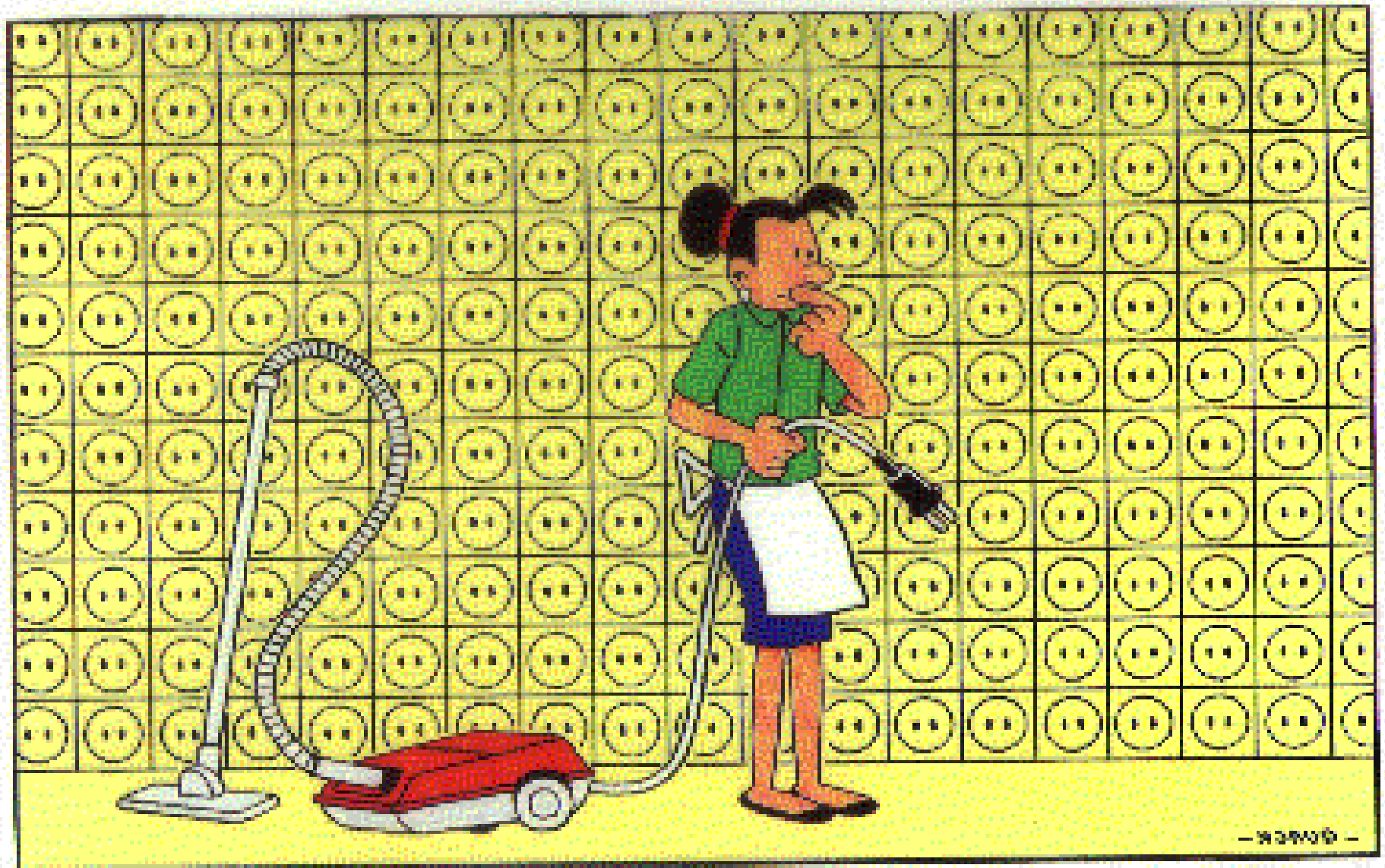
ACTUAL \approx **80%**

2007 $=$ **100%**

COMPETITION



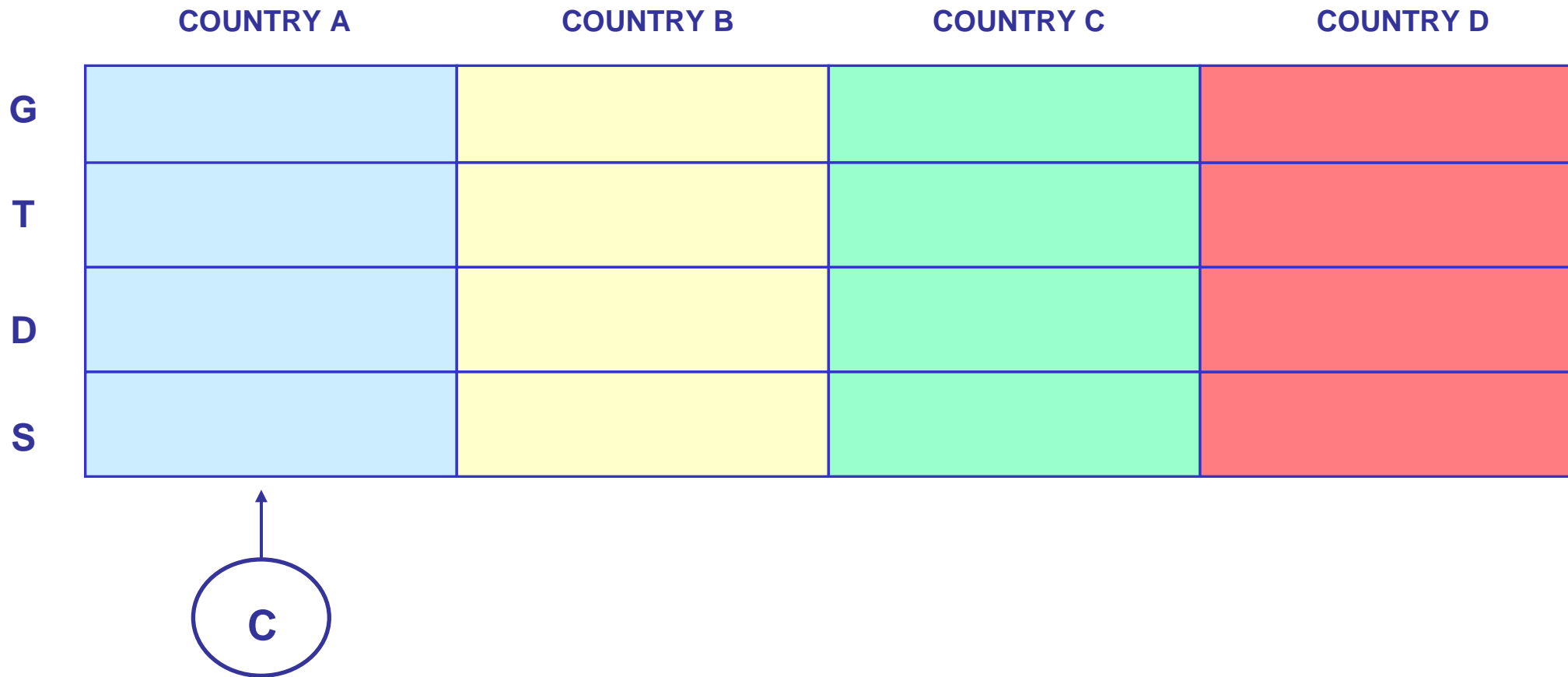




INTEGRATION OF THE EU ENERGY MARKETS

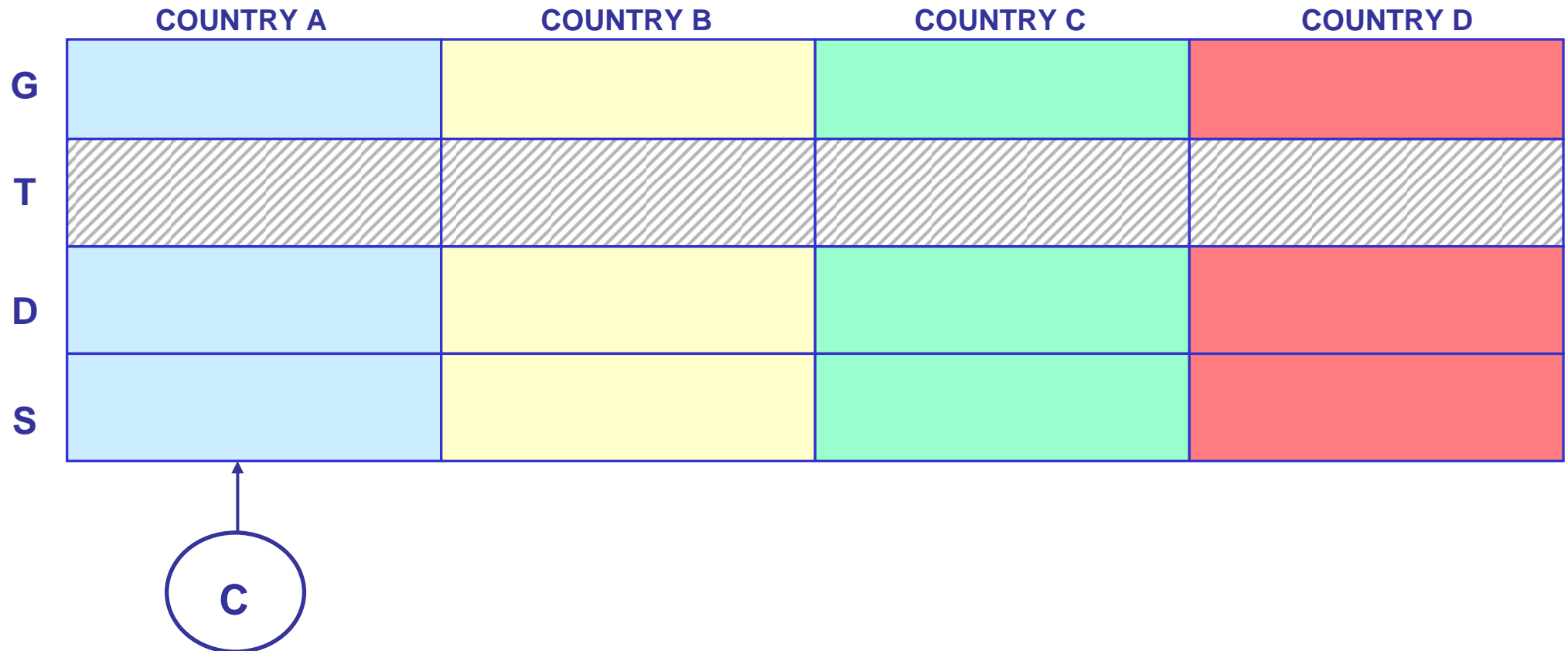
REGIONAL MARKET INTEGRATION

(1)



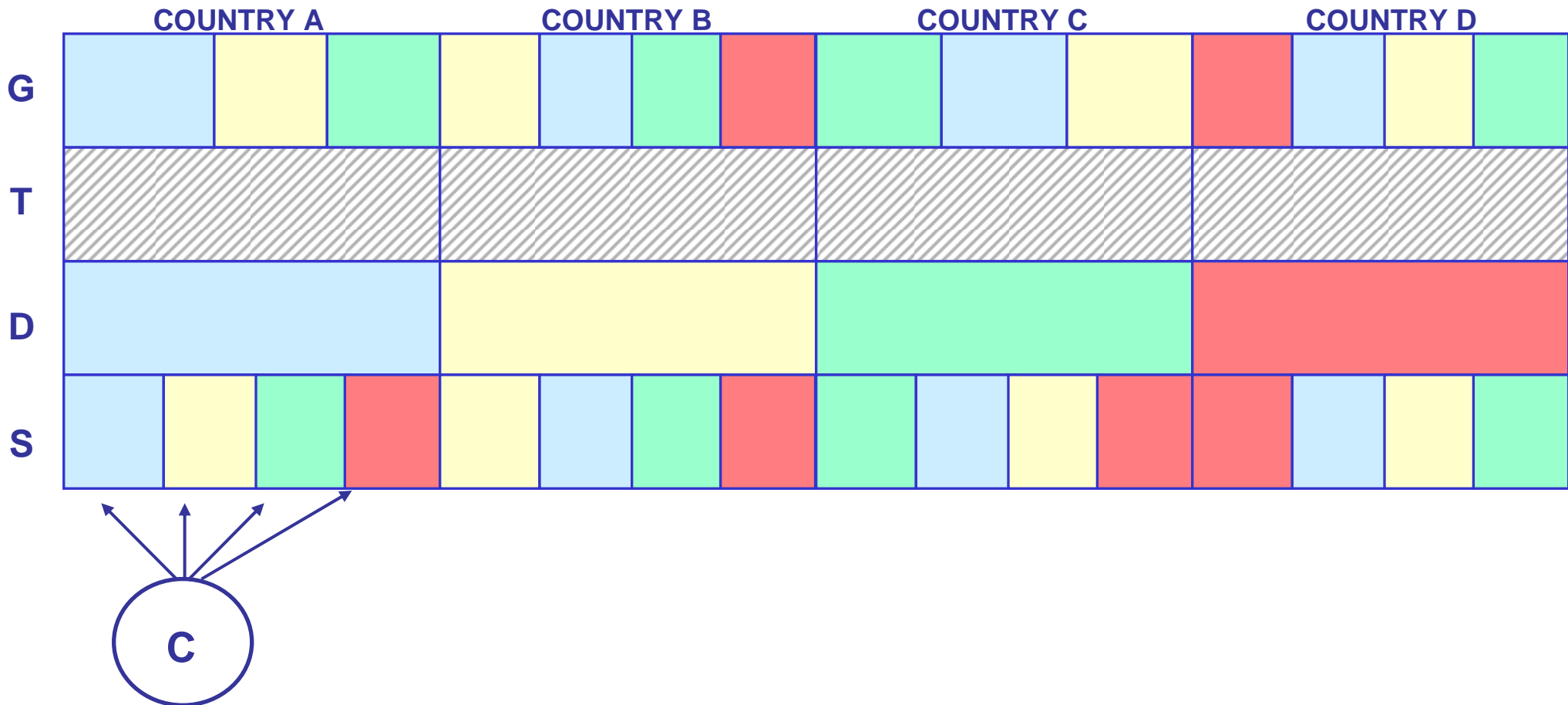
REGIONAL MARKET INTEGRATION

(2)



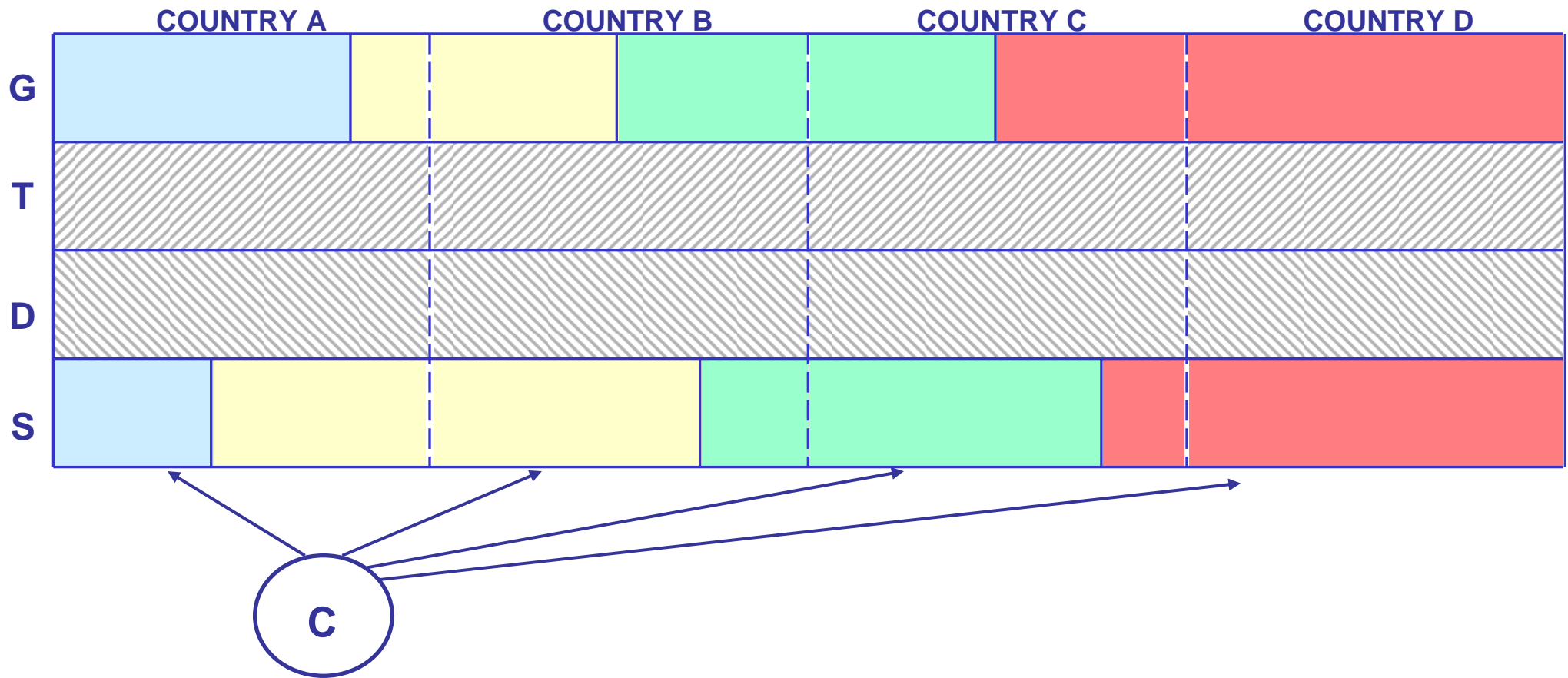
REGIONAL MARKET INTEGRATION

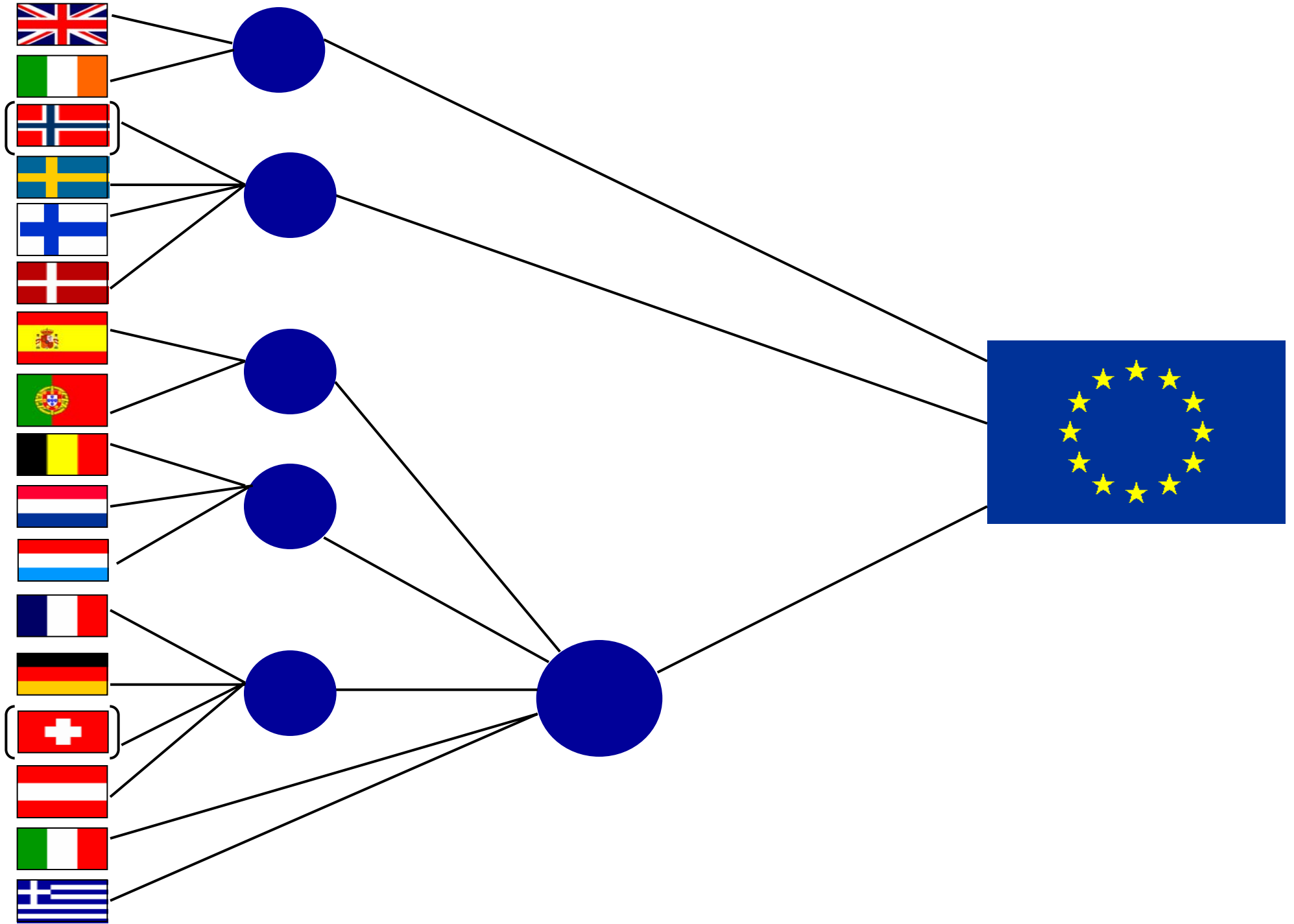
(3)



REGIONAL MARKET INTEGRATION

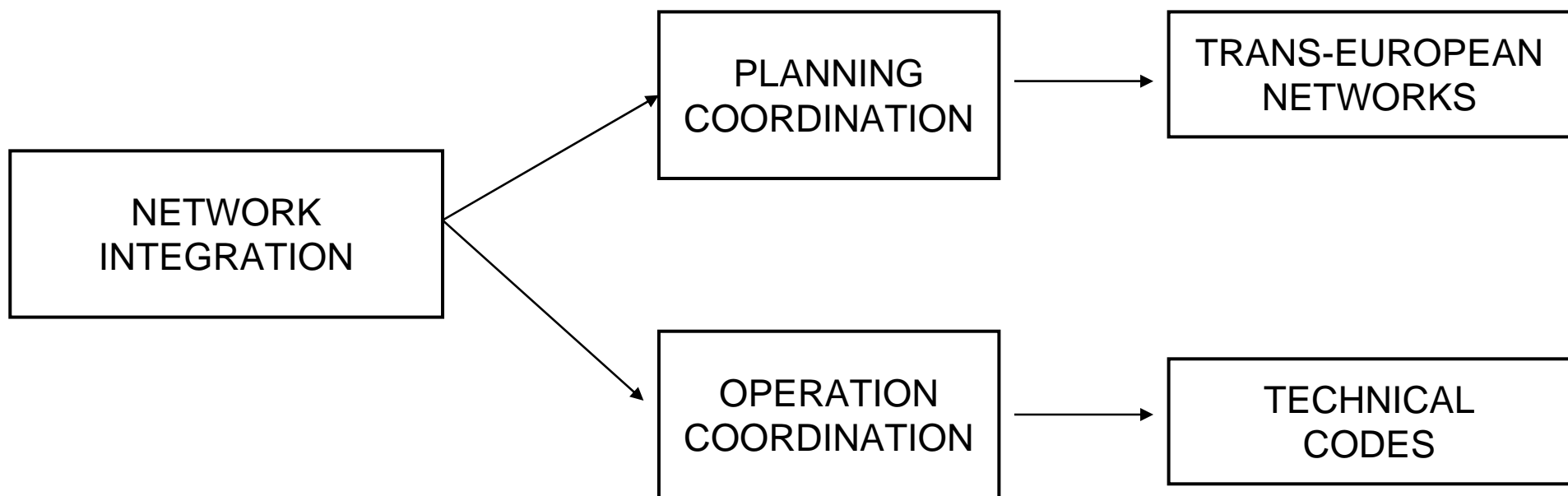
(4)



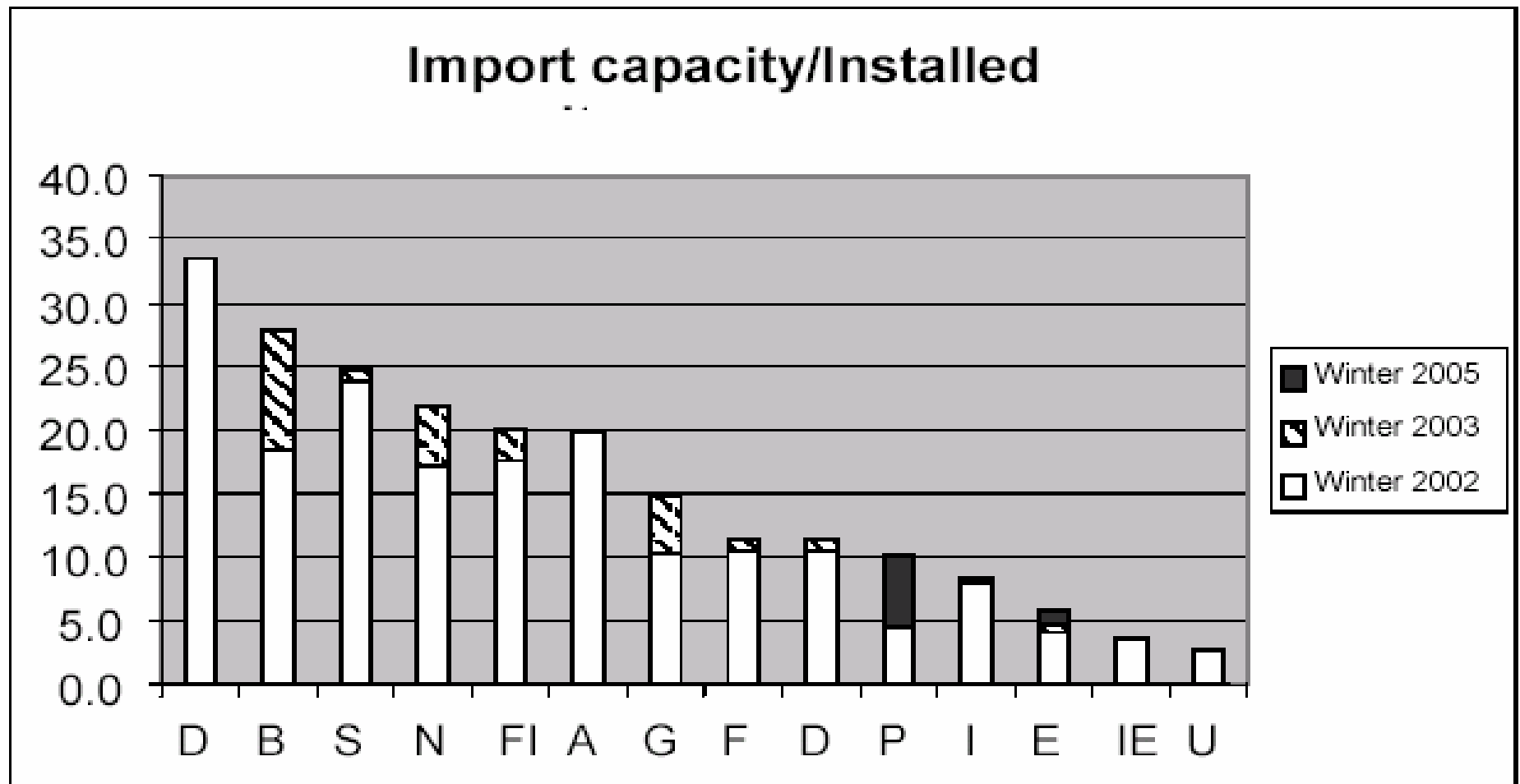


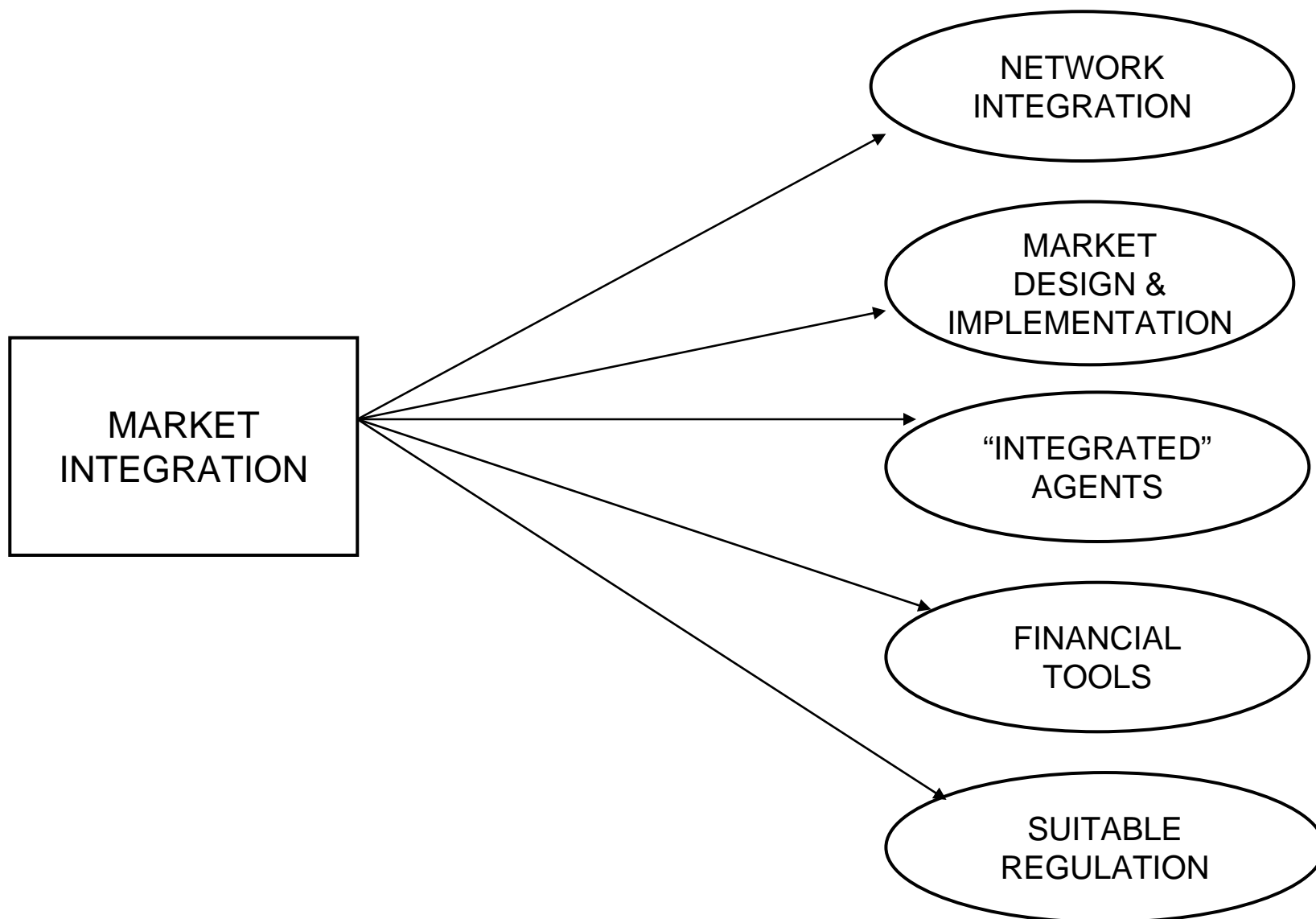
MAIN CHALLENGES:

- TECHNICAL**
- ECONOMIC**
- INSTITUTIONAL**



Ratio of electricity import capacity/total installed capacity





PRESENT SITUATION

Measures Adopted by Member States in Implementing the Directives

	Electricity						Gas					
	Market opening	size of open market TWh	eligibility threshold	100% in/by	Unbundling transmission	Network access	Market opening	size of open market bcm	eligibility threshold	100% in/by	Unbundling transmission	Network access
Austria	100%	52	-	2001	Legal	Reg.	100%	7.0	-	2003	Legal	Reg.
Belgium ⁷	52%	40	1/10GWh	2003/7	Legal	Reg.	59%	8.5	5mcm	2003/6	Legal	Reg.
Denmark	100%	32	-	2003	Legal	Reg.	35%	1.7	25mcm	2004	Legal	Reg.
Finland	100%	75	-	1997	Ownership	Reg.	Derogation ⁸					
France	37%	131	7 GWh	2007	Management	Reg.	20%	7.5	25mcm	2007	Accounts	Reg.
Germany	100%	483	-	1999	Legal ⁹	Neg.	100%	77.0	-	2000	Accounts	Neg.
Greece	34%	15	1kV	2007	Legal\Mgmt	Reg.	Derogation					
Ireland	56%	8	0.1 GWh	2005	Legal\Mgmt	Reg.	82%	3.0	2 mcm	2005	Management	Reg.
Italy	70%	191	0.1 GWh	2007	Own\Legal.	Reg.	100%	62.1	-	2003	Legal	Reg.
Luxembourg	57%	3	20 GWh	2007	Management	Reg.	72%	0.5	15mcm	2007	Accounts	Reg.
Netherlands	63%	62	3*80 A	2003	Ownership	Reg.	60%	22.3	1 mcm	2003	Management	Hybrid
Portugal	45%	17	1kV	2004	Legal	Reg.	Derogation					
Spain	100%	188	-	2003	Ownership	Reg.	100%	12.9	-	2003	Ownership ¹⁰	Reg.
Sweden	100%	129	-	1998	Ownership	Reg.	47%	0.4	35mcm	2006	Accounts	Reg.
UK	100% ¹¹	330	-	1998	Ownership	Reg.	100%	93.8	-	1998	Ownership	Reg.

⁷ The lower thresholds and earlier opening dates refer to the Flanders region only.

⁸ There is a monopoly in Finland for the import of gas, all of which is imported from Russia, but a secondary market exists.

⁹ Though not required in the German Energy Law, German TSOs have unbundled legally on a voluntary basis

¹⁰ **Gas Natural retains a c.40% share and is the largest shareholder in Enagas, the TSO**

¹¹ In Northern Ireland the electricity market is only 35% open.

	Electricity						Gas					
	Market opening	size of open market TWh	eligibility threshold	100% in/by	Unbundling transmission	Network access	Market opening	size of open market bcm	eligibility threshold	100% in/by	Unbundling transmission	Network access
Candidate Countries												
Estonia	10%	1	40GWh		Management	Reg.	80%	0.7	'industry'		Account	Reg
Latvia	11%	1	40GWh		Legal	Reg.	0%	0.0	-		Account	Neg
Lithuania	26%	1	20GWh		Legal	Reg.	80%	2.1	15mcm		Account	Reg
Poland ¹²	51%	71	10GWh		Legal	Reg.	34%	4.1	25mcm		None	Reg
Czech R	30%	20	40GWh		Legal	Reg.	0%	0.0	-		Account	Hybrid
Slovakia	41%	11	40GWh		Legal	Reg.	33%	2.5	25mcm		Account	Reg. ¹³
Hungary	30-35%	13	6.5GWh		Accounts	Reg.	0%	0.0	-		Management	Reg
Slovenia	64%	7	41kW		Legal	Reg.	50%	0.5	25mcm		Account	Neg
Romania	33%	15	40GWh		Legal	Reg.	25%	4.0	5mcm		Legal	Reg.
Bulgaria ¹⁴	15%	6	100GWh		Accounts	Reg.	73%	2.3	80 mcm		Account	Reg.
Turkey	23%	23	9GWh		Legal	Reg.	80%	12.4	1mcm		Account	Reg.
Cyprus	-	0			Management	Reg.						
Malta	-	0			Derogation	S. Buyer						

¹² Currently open for domestic production only

¹³ Negotiated for transit

¹⁴ The Bulgarian gas market is only open for domestic production

Market Development Indicators: Concentration and New Entry

	Companies with at least 5% share of installed capacity 2000 data	Top 3 share (% installed capacity) ¹⁶ 2000 data	Installed generation capacity (GW) a	Import capacity ATC (GW) b	import capacity as % of installed capacity b ÷ a	Expected new capacity in next 3 years (% installed capacity)	Power exchange Y/N
Austria	5 ¹⁷	45%	18.2	<u>3.9</u>	<u>21%</u>	2%	Y
Belgium	2	96%(2)	15.7	<u>3.9</u>	<u>25%</u>	1%	N
Denmark	3	78%	12.7	<u>3.7</u>	<u>29%</u>	10%	Y
Finland	4	45%	16.2	<u>3.0</u>	<u>19%</u>	1%	Y
France	1	92%	115.4	<u>13.6</u>	<u>12%</u>	0%	Y
Germany	4	64%	118.3	<u>11.1</u>	<u>9%</u>	1%	Y
Greece	1	97%(1)	10.3	<u>1.1</u>	<u>11%</u>	34%	N
Ireland	1	97%(1)	4.8	<u>0.2</u>	<u>5%</u>	17%	N
Italy	4	69%	71.3	<u>6.1</u>	<u>8%</u>	8%	(Y)
Lux	n.a.	n.a.	1.2	<u>1.2</u>	<u>100%</u>	n.a.	N
Neth	6	59%	21.0	<u>4.5</u>	<u>21%</u>	3%	Y
Portugal	3	82%	10.7	<u>0.9</u>	<u>8%</u>	5%	(Y)
Spain	4	83%	52.6	<u>2.1</u>	<u>4%</u>	9%	Y
Sweden	3	90%	32.7	<u>6.7</u>	<u>21%</u>	n.a.	Y
UK	8	36%	78.9	<u>2.1</u>	<u>3%</u>	4%	Y

	Companies with at least 5% share of installed capacity 2000 data	Top 3 share (% installed capacity) ¹⁶ 2000 data	Installed generation capacity (GW) a	Import capacity ATC (GW) b	import capacity as % of installed capacity b ÷ a	Expected new capacity in next 3 years (% installed capacity)	Power exchange Y/N
Estonia	1	98% (1)	3.1	2.0	75%	not examined in this report	N
Latvia	1	95% (1)	2.0	3.6	>100%		N
Lithuania	2	98% (2)	6.1	3.1	50%		Y
Poland	6	47%	34.6	2.7	8%		Y
Czech R	1	77%	14.3	2.2	15%		Y
Slovakia	2	90%	7.4	2.8	38%		N
Hungary	5	unknown	unknown	6.0	unknown		N
Slovenia	2	90%	2.7	2.2	80%		Y
Romania	3	70%	21.9	1.0	4%		Y
Bulgaria	7	61%	10.2	2.2	20%		N
Turkey	2	65%	28.3	1.9	7%		N
Cyprus	1	100%	0.9	-	-		N
Malta	1	100%	0.5	-	-	N	

Source: Eurostat: Competition Indicators in Electricity Market and survey responses

Market shares retail supply

	Number licensed suppliers	Number of suppliers independent of DSO	Number with market share > 5% 2000 data ¹⁸	Top 3 suppliers' share (all consumers) ¹⁹ 2000 data	Large eligible industrial users ²⁰		Small commercial/ domestic		Estimated total switch (TWh)
					switch	switch or renege	switch	switch or renege	
Austria	40	6	7	67% (7)	20-30%	unknown	5-10%	unknown	8
Belgium	16	16	3	53%	2-5%	30-50%	not eligible		2
Denmark	70	6	3	38%	>50%	>80%	not eligible		5
Finland	80	9	3	33%	unknown	>50%	5-10%	10-20%	24
France	225	41	1	90%+ (1)	10-20%	unknown	not eligible		20
Germany	c.1200	200	3	50%	20-30%	>50%	5-10%	10-20%	74
Greece	7	6	1	100% (1)	nil.	nil.	not eligible		0
Ireland	19	18	1	90%+ (1)	10-20%	unknown	not eligible		1
Italy	170	135	2	72% (2)	>50%	100%	not eligible		71
Lux	2	0	2	100% (2)	10-20%	>50%	not eligible		1
Neth	33	15	7	48%	20-30%	100%	not eligible		10
Portugal	11	10	1	99% (1)	5-10%	unknown	not eligible		1
Spain	149	unknown	4	94%	10-20%	>50%	not eligible		13
Sweden	120	20	3	47%	unknown	100%	10-20%	>50%	39
UK	59	59	8	42%	>50%	100%	30-50%	n.a.	140

¹⁸ more recent data for 2001 suggests increases in DK to 6, FI to 4, IT to 4, UK to 10 suppliers with 5% share

¹⁹ includes both eligible and non-eligible markets

²⁰ note that the eligibility threshold differs considerably between Member States.

Candidate Countries

Estonia	78	0	2
Latvia	12	5	unknown
Lithuania	18	11	3
Poland	289	255	4
Czech R	8	0	8
Slovakia	16	13	6
Hungary	6	0	unknown
Slovenia	26	21	5
Romania	43	34	9
Bulgaria	8	0	7
Turkey	12	0	unknown
Cyprus	1	0	1
Malta	1	0	1

not
examined in
this report

not examined in this report

Source: Eurostat: Competition Indicators in Electricity Market, Survey Responses

Electricity Security of Supply

	Security of Supply Position 2002				Measures to Encourage Peak Capacity			
	amount of reserve generating capacity ³⁰	import capacity (% of peak consumption)	% p.a. increase in peak load	increase in capacity by 2004 (GW)	<u>Market based</u>	<u>Incentives</u> e.g. capacity payments	<u>Obligation</u> on TSO or supplier	Tender by Regulator or TSO
Austria	34%	45%	+2.1%	0.4	x			
Belgium	2%	31%	+2.1%	0.2			x	
Denmark					x			
Finland					unknown			
France	16%	19%	+1.9%	0.4	x			
Germany	5%	15%	+0.5%	0.8	x			
Greece	7%	13%	+3.2%	1.2				(x)
Italy	9%	12%	+3.7%	5.7		(x)		
Ireland	-2%	6%	+3.0%	0.8		x		(x)
Luxembourg	-	100%	+2.8%	0.0	n.a.			
Netherlands	7%	28%	+3.0%	0.7			x	
Portugal	13%	13%	+4.0%	0.5		x		
Spain	16%	7%	+3.1%	4.6		x		
Sweden							x	
UK	12%	3%	+1.0%	5.0	x			
Nordel	1%	5%	+0.8%	6.0				

30 According to UCTE definition of “remaining capacity” = “guaranteed capacity” minus “load at 11 am” minus “margin against peak load”, as a percentage of “load at 11am” plus “ margin against peak load”:
Power Balance of UCTE: Forecast 2002-04

Average wholesale prices (€/MWh)

	FR	DE	AT	NL	Nordel	Spain	UK
Jan 2002 0700-2300	34.1	35.3		35.7	25.7	71.4	38.4
Jan 2002 2300-0700	21.5	19.0		15.8	22.1	43.0	25.7
July 2002 0700-2300	24.1	28.6	29.5	30.6	16.4	51.9	21.4
July 2002 2300-0700	13.2	12.1	<u>12.7</u>	11.3	14.0	33.8	12.1

EU MARKET INTEGRATION:

HOW FAST WILL A NEW INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE EMERGE

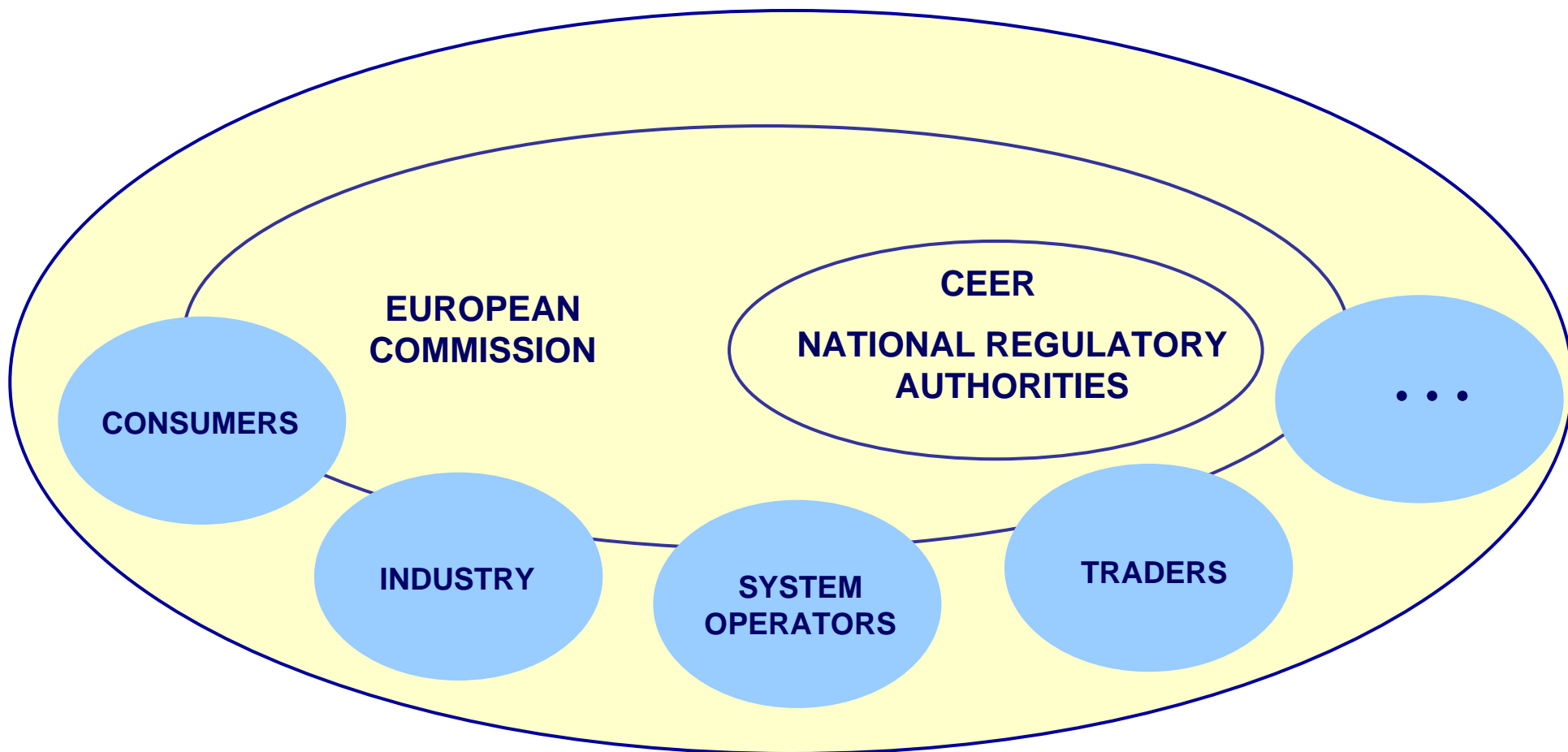
AND

HOW EFFICIENT AND COMPETITIVE WILL IT BE

?

REGULATION BY CO-OPERATION

THE EUROPEAN MODEL: REGULATION BY CO-OPERATION



EU MARKET REGULATION:

BOTTOM UP (CEER \blacktriangle CEER + EUROPEAN COMMISSION)

OR

TOP DOWN (EUROPEAN COMMISSION)

?

“ [T]he key normative problem of the regulatory state is how agency independence and democratic accountability can be made complementary and mutually reinforcing rather than antithetical values.

(...) When (...) a system of multiple controls works properly , no one controls an agency, yet the agency is ‘under control’ ”

Giandomenico Majone

“ From the positive to the regulatory state: causes and consequences of changes in the mode of governance “.



ENTIDADE
REGULADORA DOS
SERVIÇOS ENERGÉTICOS

